
enemy. Wherever there is jealousy or fear of Great Britain or France, he will blow, if he can, the embers into a flame. If truth will serve him, he will tell the truth. If a lie will answer his purpose, he will lie, and lie again; heaping the Pelion of falsehood upon the Ossa of mendacity. He will pour to the seas the waters of his tongue.

by hundreds of thousands at a time, to harass, if they cannot destroy the enemy. He will encircle

his revenges, and lust of plunder. He will disavow the
all the laws of civilised warfare, if by so doing he can
on his foe. He will appeal to every
passion, however base, to bring his slaves
to the field; and as will lash them up by any
they get there;—by persuasion, if he can;—by
know, if other means be unavailing. In proportion
he will make a magnitude of the issue will be the effort
overwhelming torrent of multitudes, and the over-
will unmanlike to do his bidding. If he has the
quer by strategic skill, or military courage, he will
by a conquer by force. The Allies owe it to
efforts commensurate with the enemy. The
desperation and the gallantry of the gallant
British and French soldiers in the Crimea
dream that they can be defeated. Moved down
they have been by the grape-shot of an enemy with
superior to their own, they have
never once doubted of their ultimate success. These
when they were exposed to such fearful
which beset them on that glorious fifth of November
the redoubts were three taken and retaken; and
reinforced and reinvigorated, were
driven, with enormous soldiers hurled
from the field. And
with these enormous soldiers hurled
never reckoning as a contingency within the limits
probability or possibility that victory would thus
disgrace if we at home should be induced a scandal and a
we should think any sacrifice too great to encourage, or that
reinforce their thinned battalions—not by thousands
merely, but by hundreds of thousands of men. Rather
in such a struggle, every man within
our realms capable of arms could turn out in
the defence of his country. And to the
never lack of energy would indeed prove to be de-
generate—a nation of vain boasters and craven-hearted
people of the map of the map of Europe.

Come the English flag, rather than this should be
Come, rather, sink us, rather than this should be

[illegible][illegible]

proper dimensions; and the war must extend to the proper dimensions with Liberty and Christianity on the one side, and Barbarism and Barbarity on the other.

In the meantime, all honour and gratitude to the brave and besieged city of Varna, which has bravely daily reaching them; and, if need be, for every one all have twenty, or a hundred men, for every one which we have sent them. They have been no unequal combatants. The country would be unworthy of them, if parliament were to have the calculation on the other, left them unwarped in the most momentous contest that was ever waged since Britain was a nation.

RUSSIAN CONDITIONS OF PEACE

The London Standard gives publicity to the following important dispatch from Count Schadow, Russian Minister at Berlin, to Count Neesselrode to the Russian Minister at Berlin, about a month ago, in which the Russian Cabinet signifies its consent to take part in negotiations for peace, upon the basis of the following conditions, to suit the views of the court of St. Petersburg:—

St. Petersburg, October 23 (Nov. 4.)

1. *M. de Bismarck.*—The Imperial Russian Government proves to us that at the present moment the German Government are pretty near; all preoccupied with one and the same object, the preservation of the peace of Europe, and the maintenance of the peace of the German Confederation, break out between the two great Powers of Germany, the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of the Germans, and the assistance even of the Germanic Confederation. Faithful to the policy which he has pursued from the commencement of this war, the Emperor of the French has not been able to find any reasonable grounds, and demands circumstances which the Emperor of the Germans will not be able to accept. The Emperor of the French, within the narrowest possible limits, the Emperor of the Germans will not be able to accept. The Emperor of the French, to preserve Germany from the scourge with which she

[illegible]

and from her, in return for the deference with which I have received the wishes which have been addressed to him in her name.

Accept, &c.,
DR NESSELRODE.

CAPTAIN GIFTS—We observe among the wounded at the battle of Gettysburg the name of Captain Reginald Glipps, son of the late Sir George Glipps, Governor of New South Wales. This gentleman was wounded "slightly" at the battle of the Alma. He is mentioned as wounded "severely." Those who have known him as a boy a few years ago will be interested in observing that he has distinguished himself in which he has commenced his military career.

100

•

The telegraphic despatch of General Canrobert affords a satisfactory refutation of many conjectures that have

which we began to see might be over-ruled by the growing power of our rival. It is absurd, for any of those trifling or hollow professions which too many of our friends were uttering. We are fighting not for Turkey, but for us. We are fighting not for a Mahomedan despotism, but for European freedom and civilisation. We are fighting not for Turkey, but for ourselves. We are doing what the very difficulties we encounter show to have been done long ago. We are doing nothing so favourable an opportunity may never again occur. We are doing that which, if not done now, in all human likelihood will become never. We are taking the task of controlling and beating down power which already overshadows half of Asia and one-fourth of Europe, which a few more years hence would make insupportable. Our mission on hers may make absolutely irresistible, whom we know to be the resolute, energetic, conscientious foe of all that was vilest and most accursed of human rights; liberty, of enlightened progress, of deep sleep, and a little more folding of the rest—a little more pausing in apathy as we have done during year after year, step after step, considering that we were waiting would have been sufficient at the Sound and on the Danube. We are saving civilisation and securing freedom at no loss for ever.

We do not exaggerate language, though to those who are not watched the past, or read the alarming reports of the present, it may appear so. Look at Russia; look at the secret hopes and terrible every court in Europe and in Asia. At the beginning of Peter the Great, Russia was confined to nearly impenetrable deserts and dreary steppes. A access to no sea bared except the Arctic Sea. She had no commerce, no influence, no power. She was scarcely more known or more powerful than Persia or China. See what she is to-day! How has she thus changed her position and destiny. Every province of her vast domain which is of any value has been gained by war, within a century and a half. The Livonian provinces, Finland, the Ukraine, Bessarabia, Moldavia, of the Danube, the shores of the Black Sea, the spoils of recent robberies, and the means of power which are projected and not concealed.

There is an enormous army. She numbers upwards of 600,000 men, and she is annually recasting the military age, and that spend them all without encroaching on the

principles and institutions for which our fathers shed their blood and to which we owe our glory, our progress, and our wealth? Freedom of trade, freedom of movement, freedom of thought, freedom of worship are all proclaimed as readily since in the Decalogue of Muscovy. Russia is the type and asserter of Oriental absolutism: we and our allies are the symbols and the champions of intellectual activity and unfettered action.—We teach the sovereignty of the people; our idol—her abomination—our *suumus bonum* is her embodiment of evil. Between ideas and objects so opposite and irreconcilable there can be no friendship and no compromise: we must conquer or succumb. And what lesson do we learn.—What encouragement in our arduous task—from looking at the countries which Russia has subdued or absorbed? Is there any one country, whatever its condition before, to which he rule has proved a blessing and not a curse? Has she spread even material civilisation through one of them? The harassed principalities, ravaged Bessarabia, the depopulated Crimea, desolated Poland, are all so many evidences to preserve till we have gained our end. To persist and to conquer in such a manner is a necessity for us. The object is as great and as clear as ever: the cause as righteous and as imperative as ever; and to the deliberate sense of duty and of self-interest, first urged as well as the conviction that to fail now would be to suffer defeat as ruin. In conclusion:—If war be superfluous save in the immediate attitude of self-defence if it be permissible in any case to anticipate a blow as better to ward it off; if light anywhere save on our own shores be ever right; if we are not to draw to war unless in cold indifference to the welfare and the existence of other States; if there be such things as nationalities among nations; if finally, if it be as right to draw the sword in defence of the highest interests of humanity as of our own material possessions; if in our hearts believe that history can rarely point to war so just, so holy, and so imperative as this.

TAXATION EXTRAORDINARY.—The following paragraph is taken from the regular report of the proceedings of the Connecticut legislature, on the 27th ult.:—"Bill to tax game, oysters, and bachelors take up." Mr. Harrison was opposed to the provision taxing bachelors. There was a tax laid already on a goose for any man who had lived 24 years without being married; and he took ground that section. The bill was indefinitely postponed.

		Head and Horn	Head and Horn	Head and Horn	Head and Horn
1. Sydney	1854	100	100	100	100
2. Melbourne	1854	112,367	17,551	101,816	230,643
3. Adelaide	1854	112,367	17,551	101,816	230,643
4. Perth	1854	100	100	100	100
5. Hobart Town	1854	100	100	100	100
6. Newcastle	1854	100	100	100	100
7. Sydney	1854	100	100	100	100
8. Melbourne	1854	100	100	100	100
9. Adelaide	1854	100	100	100	100
10. Perth	1854	100	100	100	100
11. Hobart Town	1854	100	100	100	100
12. Newcastle	1854	100	100	100	100
13. Sydney	1854	100	100	100	100
14. Melbourne	1854	100	100	100	100
15. Adelaide	1854	100	100	100	100
16. Perth	1854	100	100	100	100
17. Hobart Town	1854	100	100	100	100
18. Newcastle	1854	100	100	100	100
19. Sydney	1854	100	100	100	100
20. Melbourne	1854	100	100	100	100
21. Adelaide	1854	100	100	100	100
22. Perth	1854	100	100	100	100
23. Hobart Town	1854	100	100	100	100
24. Newcastle	1854	100	100	100	100
25. Sydney	1854	100	100	100	100
26. Melbourne	1854	100	100	100	100
27. Adelaide	1854	100	100	100	100
28. Perth	1854	100	100	100	100
29. Hobart Town	1854	100	100	100	100
30. Newcastle	1854	100	100	100	100
31. Sydney	1854	100	100	100	100
32. Melbourne	1854	100	100	100	100
33. Adelaide	1854	100	100	100	100
34. Perth	1854	100	100	100	100
35. Hobart Town	1854	100	100	100	100
36. Newcastle	1854	100	100	100	100
37. Sydney	1854	100	100	100	100
38. Melbourne	1854	100	100	100	100
39. Adelaide	1854	100	100	100	100
40. Perth	1854	100	100	100	100
41. Hobart Town	1854	100	100	100	100
42. Newcastle	1854	100	100	100	100
43. Sydney	1854	100	100	100	100
44. Melbourne	1854	100	100	100	100
45. Adelaide	1854	100	100	100	100
46. Perth	1854	100	100	100	100
47. Hobart Town	1854	100	100	100	100
48. Newcastle	1854	100	100	100	100
49. Sydney	1854	100	100	100	100
50. Melbourne	1854	100	100	100	100
51. Adelaide	1854	100	100	100	100
52. Perth	1854	100	100	100	100
53. Hobart Town	1854	100	100	100	100
54. Newcastle	1854	100	100	100	100
55. Sydney	1854	100	100	100	100
56. Melbourne	1854	100	100	100	100
57. Adelaide	1854	100	100	100	100
58. Perth	1854	100	100	100	100
59. Hobart Town	1854	100	100	100	100
60. Newcastle	1854	100	100	100	100
61. Sydney	1854	100	100	100	100
62. Melbourne	1854	100	100	100	100
63. Adelaide	1854	100	100	100	100
64. Perth	1854	100	100	100	100
65. Hobart Town	1854	100	100	100	100
66. Newcastle	1854	100	100	100	100
67. Sydney	1854	100	100	100	100
68. Melbourne	1854	100	100	100	100
69. Adelaide	1854	100	100	100	100
70. Perth	1854	100	100	100	100
71. Hobart Town	1854	100	100	100	10

[illegible]

SYDNEY: Printed and published by JOHN FAIRFAX, at the
"Morning Herald" Printing Office, Lower George-street,
Tuesday, February 20, 1855.